

death of George Peabody.

The polling in Henrew commenced on Wednesday, and at the close stood as follows:

	PEABODY.	HENREW.
Pembroke Village	41	34
Pembroke Township	18	34
Westmeath	118	49
St. George	18	43
Almeida	9	24
Stafford	19	24
Brownley	11	30
St. George's	11	30
Polph	9	8

Mr. George Peabody, who died in London, England, was a descendant of the old Pilgrim Fathers, of a family formerly settled in Leicester, Mass., and was born in 1735. His father was in business, and he himself, as a boy, was apprenticed to a grocer at Danvers, and in 1764 he came to New York, where, with his uncle John Peabody at George town, and as manager of the concern, and at the same time serving active service as a soldier at the battle of the Clouds. Having been for some years a successful merchant

NOTICE
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE 2

Wilberforce 30
to the address 86
of their friends 98
Majority for Lincoln—15.
We have not been able to procure the programme of the meeting going to press, but fear Lincoln is elected.

Rifle Match.

He was followed by those who suggest historical events as the basis of fasting. He spoke for some of the Protestant churches, and Christians.

The first Match of the Rifle Association of America took place at the 10th inst., at the range of the Association in Belleville. The programme contained an

partnership with Mr. Riggs, of Baltimore, Md., and established himself in New York; he went to England in 1871, and returned as a merchant and money broker. In 1872, he again came proud a sound and valuable name to the cause of the North American people more than one of the North American people. He was appointed to the restoration of the crest of Maryland. Mr. Penbody supplied all the arms and ammunition, and the American Department at the Great Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, was attributed to the expense of the American Exhibition held under Dr. Kane's

matrices, for which there were a large number of prizes, chiefly contributed by inhabitants of the town. The Commercial Union Association, the value of which interest was estimated at £250. Considerable interest was manifested in the matches, and a large number of entries was made. The cold weather, however, dampened the energies as well as the numbers of the competitors, and the prizes were not so much as they prevailed from the north-west wind told against the accuracy of the firing, and changed the position of the targets.

John Farrow. He has founded a large business in the town, and has £150,000 in the bank. He has been in the district upwards of 30 years, and has a considerable property in Maryland. For 1859 he presented £1,000 to the Association, and for 1860 £750,000. He has applied to the Government for a bill to be applied to the purpose of bestowing the working class a right of election of comfortable and convenient houses.

In 1860 he added to the £750,000 presented for the benefit of the Association, £100,000 more, and has presented the same amount for the year 1861. He has presented £100,000 for the year 1862, and has presented £100,000 for the year 1863.

concentration in the
Penians and their
d to designate the
as to be fit for a
York has been
and the platform of
chosen selected from
University with \$750.00, for the purpose
of establishing a museum and professorship
of American Archeology and Ethnology.
His donations to the cause of popular edu-
cation of colored children in the South
amount to several millions of dollars, but
however, in bonds issued by the Southern
States before the rebellion broke out, the

The first Match was the "All Corner's Match," with any Rifle or position. Range 800 and 500 yards; five shots at each range; entrance fee 50 cts. There were 30 competitors in this match, representing the various Battalions in the County. Lt. Col. A. A. Campbell, President of the Association, presided.

ington, Nov. 6.—A lobby interested in the reciprocity treaty with Canada, established in Washington, and

[illegible][illegible]

	000 Yds.	Total Score
Bennett, 11	31	
Griffin, 10	30	
Lincoln, 9	29	
Reynolds, 7	23	
Reynolds, 7	23	
Willson, 8	24	
Crowther, 8	24	
Reynolds, 7	23	
Marshall, 4	12	

There were eight prizes, so that each of the above received a prize. The following are the prizes:

1st Prize, Sets of Ladies' Furs, by George E.

I would inform "Belleville" that the St. Louis Council desires every sufficient and proper recommendation from you as well as all other expenses and appropriations as they may require. I am confident that your explanation will satisfy "Belleville's" ability of Elvior to do its share toward Belvoir, even though it is not a member of that road goes to Kingston or Belleville, at both places.

Yours,
RILLA FLIN

Belleville, N.Y., Dec. 1896.

The Madoc Lumber
Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box 100, New York, N.Y.

St. Andrew's Society.

At the general annual meeting of this society, held at Ontario Hall, Nov. 9th, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

[illegible]

The Treasurer's report showed that upwards of \$400 had been expended in relieving the distressed during the past year, and that the balance of nearly \$700 in the hands of the Treasurer's hands, which added to the surplusage of former years, made an aggregate of \$1,100. The report was read by the Treasurer, and the question of establishing a St. Andrew's House, in under consideration by the Society. The report was then read by the Secretary, St. Andrew's day, by a Dinner, of which due notice will be given.

—Father Chalmers is lecturing in London, Ont.

RECALL OF THE THINGS, DAVENPORT.—Mr. Russell, of the Times, does not appear to have given satisfaction either to Northern or Southern, but you do not need to be a prophet to see that the latter will be the case.

"CANADIAN FIRE DESTROYER," which is sufficient proof that it is all it is represented to be.

A HONORABLE REMEDY.—No family can be without some efficient remedy for the cure of affections, as universally

TAX-PAYERS.

Belleville, Nov. 4th, 1869.

—There is good sleighing in Ottawa.

—Barley ranges in London from 40 to 60c.

—Democratic majority in New York, 30 and 40.

—Barley and rye in New York, as low as 40c.

—The wheat crop in Minnesota is so large that it won't pay to transport much of it.

—A serious epidemic of measles has been carried with one of the cable lines.

—It is stated that the Dominion Fisheries

[illegible][illegible]

39-111 1 day 5/16/1961 442p.

Trouble in the North-West.

TO RETURN TO THE STATES.
ORGANIZATION OF A PRO-VISONAL GOVERNMENT.
From the Daily Telegraph.
ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 15.
Letters from reliable parties at Pembina, published in the St. Paul Press, confirm the rumor of the expulsion of Governor Mc Dougall and party from the Red River Territory.

The Governor had advanced two miles beyond the frontier and stopped at the Hudson's Bay Company's post, sending Mr. Provencer forward to confer with the insurgents, who numbered about 600.

Mr. Provencer was made prisoner, Mr. McDougall was surrounded in the fort. Owing to the numbers of the attacking party no defence could be made. On the

The insurgents, who consisted of French and half breeds, did not offer any violence. A Provisional Government has been organized, and the determination of the insurgents to resist Canadian domination is loudly expressed. Their proceedings are supposed to have been instigated by American emissaries, with the aim of organizing

The Hudson Bay Company's officers and the Scotch and other British settlers will support the Governor, but it is uncertain whether they will organize a military force in his support.

LATER.
ST. PAULS, MINN., Nov. 16.—Recent all
vices from Red River Territory state that
the insurgents remain encamped about four
miles beyond the frontier. They are recruit
ing considerable accessions to their num
bers. A French half bred, named Pierre
Coranger, is the leader of the party. The
British settlers are reported to be organiz

ing for a movement on the insurgents, and if the latter do not disperse serious consequences are apprehended. The American residents of the territory, who desire annexation, are supposed to have stirred up the half breeds to insurrection, desiring to retain the trade with the territory, and prevent its passing into Canadian hands. It is hardly probable that Gov. McDougall will be able to enter the territory unopposed.

**An Armed Insurrection at Rio
River.**

ATTEMPT TO INTERCEPT THE LIEUTENANT
GOVERNOR.

(From the Nor' Wester, 26th ult.)

What we have long expected has at last

taken place. Ever since the commencement of the last negotiations for the transfer of this territory to the Dominion of Canada, a few individuals, who no doubt glory in their disloyalty to the Queen, and their hatred to the Dominion and all connected with it, have been exceedingly busy in their efforts to create a spirit of opposition to the proposed transfer among this people. With the English speaking portion they have been extremely unsuccessful, inasmuch as they

read for themselves, and have a better understanding of the ins and outs of the whole question than was anticipated by those who were endeavoring to tamper with the loyal and good sense. Failing here, they turned their whole attention towards the French fellow colonists, and wherever there was an opportunity and an ear to listen, occasion was not lost to stuff them with almost incompressible tissue of misrepresentations and lies. The principal misrepresen-

tations were concerning the Canadian system of taxation; and among the most prominent was the assertion that the new Government intended to immediately oust the French from their lands and homesteads. Coming as these assertions did, from men of so apparent consequence amongst us, it is little wonder that they found a number among the French who would believe them and proceed to act upon them. Believing as they do, that the Government are not likely to do these things, I am much obliged to them for their

motives of friendship and good will, the men have naturally determined to resist such encroachments upon their rights. Without inquiring as to the truth or falsehood of what has been told them, some considerable excitement began to manifest among them ever since the news of the bargain and sale of the company's rights reached us. Reports of various kinds have been flying about as to their intentions in the matter.

Week before last they despatched a couple of agents among the English speaking population of our people who live upon the River below this place. We were down immediately after, and found that they had met with a single sympathiser along

whole line of their prerogations. A fly-
rumor then began to prevail that the French
intended to stop Governor McDougall's
en route to the Settlement from Pembina
to prevent him from coming in at all unless
indeed he would accede to a long list of de-
mands, the most of which are too prepos-
tous to entertain, and many of which he
will not have the power to grant. This report
apparently of so serious an aspect, created
little excitement, inasmuch that it was

credited. But intelligence of an unmistakable character reached this place on Friday last. On that day information was laid before the authorities, and was sworn to in the form of an affidavit, that the French were already in arms upon the road between Stinking River and Pembina. That such, as took an active part in the uprising, were adopting every precaution to intercept Mr. McDougall on his way in. They were fully organized, and were sufficiently un-

military discipline to throw out scouts upon all the approaches to the settlement from the South, and to post pickets and sentries all night. These fellows had billeted themselves upon the inhabitants at their various places of rendezvous. These parties were stationed at Stinking river, Scratching river and near Pembina, severally. Upon Friday last they threw a barricade across the road at Stinking river, and would allow none to pass until they had undergone an examination.

The Council of Assiniboia met yesterday to consider the matter, and they used the utmost endeavors to persuade the leaders of the movement to desist, but without avail. We are happy to be able to state that the movement is confined to a very few men.

our French follow colonists; and before any further action be taken, the council has determined to engage the services of the loyal and intelligent French to meet and endeavor to persuade those now in arms to peacefully to their homes, and to allow Governor McDougall to come in and to institute his government, and to give that government a fair trial before resorting to extreme measures. This would be

and we are certain that those who fear that some tyrannous outrage is to be attempted against their just rights will be most agreeably mistaken. We regret to learn that the government surveying party under the immediate charge of Mr. Webb, employed in surveying a base line over towards Old Point, has been obliged to cease work on account of the opposition offered by the French half breeds. Those men, in a hand of

while running the line at a point some miles south of the Assemblée, and eight or ten miles from Fort Terry, on the 11th inst., and claiming all the country south of said river for the French, threatened violence if the survey was not at once discontinued. Mr. Webb, acting under written instructions of this point, previously given him by Colonel Dennis, ceased operation for the time, and reported the facts to the officer named.

Col. Dennis at once laid the matter before Dr. Cowan, J. P., the magistrate, and counselling with him, it was thought best upon the peculiar circumstances at present existing to endeavour by persuasion rather than by force to remove any further opposition to the survey being proceeded with.

Dr. Cowan, accordingly, with Mr. Goulet

NEW
CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES
APPLIED IN THE CURE OF
Chronic and Wasting Disease.
—
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT.
*N.B.—The great medicinal value of this preparation, from its immediate
or dissolving quality of every species of humors, has been
well known.*
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
is prepared on a new principle of Medical Chemistry, from the active
principles of the most powerful vegetable protoderm of the vegetable kingdom. The
Sarsaparilla and other foreign roots yielded their
seral fluid under the composition of this
preparation, and the medicinal qualities of the
proper acids gathered into the greatest use
of the preparation. It is a powerful
resolvent, employed extensively by the
physicians of the United States.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

the above-mentioned substances, and the other is the fact that the body is not able to get rid of the waste products of metabolism. In the case of the first, the body is able to get rid of the waste products of metabolism, but the waste products are not able to get rid of the waste products of metabolism. In the case of the second, the body is not able to get rid of the waste products of metabolism, but the waste products are able to get rid of the waste products of metabolism.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

A CARD.

PLEASE understand we respectfully call your attention to his new and beautiful collection of **STAMPED** and **UNSTAMPED** U. S. Mawrey's, which are now open to visitors. All may rely upon getting as good a collection as they desire. Having had thirty years' experience, and taken the **Prize** at the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton, we have every confidence in placing all. The gallery has been fitted up under his personal supervision, with every convenience that can be required,—spacious, neither paltry nor expensive.

PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT
L. FOURST
Belleville, Sept. 1899. 186 61 25 47

disposition not calculated to insure peace and quiet in the Territory. The Executive, Legislative, Civil, and Military expenses, for a given number of years, to be paid out of the Dominion appropriation to be expended in local improvements in the Territory. In placing these guarantees beyond dispute, then the proposition of the Dominion to the people is submitted to the people. The people are fully organized, and a Government is always armed and ready. The Governor will on his own responsibility, and at his own peril, forbid, and if he forbids, he will

charge of any of the functions of his office that of drawing his pay from the Dominion Treasury.

You ridicule the idea of 15,000 men defying the great Canadian population, please take into consideration the geographical position and the fact of being backed up by very powerful Indian warriors.

Suppose that the Dominion should be subjected to the same kind of coercion, how is he to get an army to fight the Red River country?

Through the United States territory to the Red River country.

people of the British Red River
can, with impunity, defy any
savage that of the Indian Nations.

and almost inaccessible position
ing them quite independent of
at least.

elegation from the chiefs and head
of the British Chippewa Indians have
the following letter, to be handed to
Major McDougall on his arrival at
this place:

"ENGLISH TERRITORY,
Near Pembina, D. T., Sept. 2, 1869.

Excellency, Governor McDougall:

"The undersigned represent the Chippewa
Indians, who own and occupy a large
part of the country known as the Hudson

Company history, or 'Rupert's Land,' to take the liberty to inform your Excellency of your arrival on the International line, and in the name of our people to urge your Excellency to remain for a few days (near Pembina), in order to afford our old and old men the opportunity to meet your Excellency in General Council. But we warn from you the intention of the Government you represent, respecting our people and land.

We have heard that the said Government purchased certain 'interests' of the Hudson Company, but we have not been informed those 'interests' are. Said 'interests' not have been lands, for the simple reason

and company (according to the statement of old men) obtained from our people only right to occupy for a time a certain district on the river and near the Red River. White men have been sent by the Government to divide your Excellency's territory, and by dividing our territory into small lots for the purpose, as we are told, of selling them to white men, and this is being done without consulting us, without treaty stipulations, as though these lands already belonged to the Government.

Hence we insist upon a general council, an equal and satisfactory understanding before your Excellency, in the name of your government, assumes possession of this territory. Our people would prefer to make a treaty

of my relations to your Excellency, and the instrument you represent; and we well know this can only be done by a thorough and able adjustment of our respective rights in the written treaty. Our people know that we have the rights, we are united as one man in the determination to defend them at all hazards; and for the sake of our people, as well as for the best interests of your Excellency and the government you represent, we trust that our rights will be respected, and that we may be able to add to you the right hand of fellowship. On our own behalf, as well as the people we represent, we beg your Excellency will accept our kindest regards.

From the above, you will perceive that "Lo poor Indian" is making demands that poor Joagall is utterly unable to comply with, on account of his limited authority. And nothing out of a very liberal government, independence, or association to the United States will satisfy the white People.

Pembina, Nov. 1, Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

Military companies have been organized, and at this time guarding all the roads and areas leading to Fort Garry. The military commander, by letter, warned Governor McGill, on his arrival at Pembina, not to pass

re-entrance the boundary line. The Governor fled here on the 30th ult., and entered the town. He stopped, and still remains at the town by Company's fort, near the boundary, sent forward one of his party to feel of the Indians, but presumes that he has been going to be but not returned. The Fort Garry mail has not got in this evening, and it is reported that before to-morrow an armed force will arrive at the governor's quarters and compel him to recross the boundary into the United States. The Governor McDougall has not yet been sworn in office, and, therefore, cannot issue an official declaration calling upon those who have not taken an oath to assist in putting down the Ute.

The people seem really determined to fight the fight to the bitter end. For example, of the 100 letters that I received from Pembina, under the date of November 3 and 4, confirm the seriousness of the rebellion. It seems Governor McDonald remained over night of the 10th the Hudson Bay stockade, about two miles from the United States border, but in the dug was notified by 500 rebels to leave the territory by 9 o'clock. He declined to

and at 9 o'clock the rebels marched into the blockade and the Governor and party moved out in haste, and betook themselves to United States territory, where they remained awaiting further developments. It is Governor McDonnell has sent a messenger to the Dominion Government at Ottawa for troops and munition of war, to enable to obtain possession of his country. The results are determined and unanimous. Concerning the inaccessibility of the country, the approach of winter, and other obvious obstacles to successful military operations, the primary success of the rebellion is not doubted. The object of the uprising is opposition to the British and the Canadian Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Dominion of Cornwall.

of the people of the British Red River that they shall be allowed to remain independent British Colony, subject only to the Government of England. The affair probably result in war and bloodshed be ensued. The ladies and children of McDougall's party are on row for St.

Red River Insurrection.

GARRY IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.

HUNDRED SWORN MEN IN

ARMY.

—

IONS IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION
DOPTED—THE BRITISH SETTLERS
NATIVE—THE INDIANS SUPPORTING
THE REBELS—ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR
GAVIEN.

Watch from *Telegraph Correspondent*,
ST. PAUL, MINN., NOV. 22.

First advices from the Red River Terri-
represent the insurrection as much
serious than anticipated. Fort Garry

The rebels proceeded to "organize a Provisional Government, John Brouse being Provisional Governor, who is now in command at the fort. The larger body of rebels, commanded by Lorranger, are posted near the American frontier. The serious illness of Governor McTavish

tributed to the success of the insur-
as he has been unable to take any
in opposition to their movements.
edashed whatever has so far ensued.
tish settlers remain comparatively
he attempt at organization in sup-
Governor Macdougall having been
ned. A few of the British have

1869
FURS, FURS, FURS,
AT
A. H. HAYMES.
So Soft, So Warm, So Cheap
to Excite the Wonder of all
and the envy of the would be Dealers
Dark Canada Mink Sets
ARE sold at my store for 20 per cent
Wholesale in Montreal, made in my factory
skins bought in our own Township
being to my low prices, hundreds of sets
have been bought to resell again at a
profit for city trade.
Prime Mink Sets

Will be offered for two months at my store
"ONLY," at \$25 to \$35 per set, Collar
and Muff.
Other choice Fur Sets from **\$4.50.**
Children's " " **\$2.50.**

A New Thing.
CAMEL'S HAIR ROBES, "superior
Buffaloes," and cheaper—a new thing.
BUFFALO ROBES \$2 to \$3 cheap
as last season's ones of Hudson's Bay.

G. H. HAYMES
 Belleville, Nov. 12, 1896.

Cheap Tea and Dinner Set
 AT THE
 BELLEVILLE
CROCKERY
STORE.

NOW unpacking the cheapest Dinner

Tea and Dinner Set
Ever offered for
Sale in Town
ALSO
English & American Glassware
In great variety and
Cheap

Than ever before.

F. H. ROUSSEAU

Bellefonte, Nov. 17th, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on under the style and firm of Roberts

Maybee, as this day been dissolved mutual consent. All debts due the said must be paid to Alexander Robertson, whereby authorized to grant receipts for same, and by whom all debts of the said will be paid.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON
GEO. E. MATBEE.

Witness, JOHN ROBERTSON.
Belleville, Sept. 18th, 1869.

Notice.

THE business heretofore carried on by Robertson & Maybree, will be continued at the same stand by Robertson & Maybree, where they will be happy to see all their friends, and as many new as may favor with a call.

A. ROBERTSON
ADAM HENRI

Belleville, Sept. 23, 1869.

CHANCEBY SALE

IN CHANCERY.
SANDERSON vs. BURDE
TO BE SOLD BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN PURSUANCE of a decree and order
made by the Court of Chancery

The Province of Ontario, bearing date respectively the Twenty-second day of June, 1869, and the Twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1869, and with the approbation of William Warren Dean, Esq., the Master of this Honorable Court, at Belleville, on

Saturday, the 4th day of December

A. D. 1869, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at the Chambers of the said Master in the County of Hastings, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, for the said County of Hastings, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears by the records of the said Court, at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario.

LOT 1.

The interest of the Defendants Barde Cameron, in Lot 32, 4th Concession of M in the County of Hastings, being the interest of the purchaser, Robert Sanders from the Crown. The said lot contains acres more or less and was purchased from the Crown, September 2nd, 1895 at \$1 60 per acre, of which \$21 28 was down, the balance to be paid in 9 instalments. There is still due on said Lot \$167 52.

LOT II.

The contingent interest of the Defendant Cameron, under the Bond in the pleadings mentioned in the North half of Lot No. 7th Concession of Ad Hoc, in said County being a right to \$600, of Mining Stock, a certain contingency, a copy of which may be seen at any time before the sale at the office of the Plaintiff's Solicitor in Bankruptcy at the City of New York.

TERMS OF SALE:
The purchaser shall at the time of sale
down a deposit of \$10 for every \$100 of
purchase money to the Vendor or
Solicitor, and shall pay the remainder of
purchase money on the Fifth day of Jan-
next.

The other conditions of sale are the at-
taching conditions of the Court of Chancery.
The conditions of sale and further par-
ticulars may be obtained at the Chambers of

Ald Master in Belleville, and at the office
 A. R. Dougall, Esq., Plaintiff's Solicitor.
 W. W. DEAN, Master
 A. R. DOUGALL, Esq.,
 Vendor's Solicitor.
 Belleville, Nov. 5th, 1869. d150-51w3

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND
 County of Hastings. } **ON SATURDAY**
 TO WIT: } **THE TWELFTH**
 DAY OF FEBRUARY A.D. 1870. at the
 County of Hastings. }

clock noon, I will offer for sale at my Office in the Court House, Belleville, the Undermentioned Lands and tenements, seized under my virtue of writs of *Pierce Fecit*, in the following Case: C. The Bank of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Robert C. Wilkins, John S. Wilkins and J. M. Cadman, Defendant's: B. R. The Honourable Alexander Campbell, Plaintiff, vs. The Honourable Lewis Wallbridge, James Lyon Bigger and James Cummings, Executors of the last will and testament of Robert Wilkins, deceased, Defendant's: all the right

Wine and Inroad of the late Robert C. C. Wilkins, in and to part of Lot One, Concession A., Murray, and being blocks A., B., C., D., E., F., G., as laid down on a plan of the Village of Trenton. Also Park Lot number Two, according to Peterson's Survey of part of Block Two, Concession A., Murray. Also Villages Lots No. 18, 14, 15 and 16, north side McCurt Street. Also Lots 14 and 15, south of Shuter Street; all on the west side of the River Trenton; the Village of Trenton. Also Village Lots No. 130, on the east side of the allowance road between Murray and Sidney, and

the south side of King Street, adjoining the
house of John Meath, being a part of the
property known as the Strachan property,
on the east side of River Trent.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Sheriff
Per JNO. TAYLOR, Deputy
Sheriff's Office,
Bellefleur, 27th October, 1869. 87-18w

